

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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USSR (Lithuanian SSR)	REPORT
1. Organization of the MFVO: thom in Vilnius of a fund	DATE DISTR. 30 September 1960
2. The Medical Service of the Vilnius MPVO	NO. PAGES 5
	50X1-HUI
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	USSR (Lithuanian SSR) 1. Organization of the MPVO tion in Vilnius Cladus 2. The Medical Service of the Vilnius MPVO

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The Vilnius City MPVO

- 1. The titular head of the Vilnius city Civil defense Organization (MPVO) was the chairman of the municipal council. Its actual head, however, was the deputy commander, an MVD officer who was subordinate to the commanding officer of the republic MPVO. The chief of staff of the city MPVO and the heads of the various services were also MVD officers.
- 2. The <u>rayon</u> MPVO was subordinate to the city headquarters and was headed by a member of the <u>rayon</u> council whose chief of staff was an MVD officer. The heads of the various <u>rayon</u> services, civilians appointed to these positions by the mobilization plant(Mobplan), were subordinate to the MVD officers who headed the respective services on a city-wide scale.
- 3. The Vilnius city MPVO included the following units:
 - a. Chemical Department. The chemical units were based enother chemical scientific-research institutes, laboratories, and plants of the city and were subordinate to the city MPVO headquarters. The head of the chemical service planned and coordinated the work and the studies of the service. All the department's technical equipment, except that needed for training purposes, was kept in the emergency stores (NZ) located on Kirtimai near the Rochivansk Airport (sic).
 - b. Emergency Rescue Service (Avarino-spasatelnaya sluzhba). These crews were formed from the MPVO personnel in the city's plants and institutions. They were subordinate to an MVD officer in the city headquarters.
 - c. Fire-Fighting Service (Protivo-pozharnaya sluzhba). The head of the fire-fighting units in the city headquarters was the head of the municipal fire-fighting force. He was an MVD officer since



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the fire-fighting force was a para-military MVD sub unit. These units existed in every <u>rayon</u> and were assigned to the <u>rayon</u> MPVO headquarters.

- d. Order and Security Guard (Okhrana poryadka in bezopasnosti; OPB). The OPB was headed by the commander of the city militia or by a militia officer appointed to this function. The sub-units of the militia were assigned to various rayons by the mobilization plan, but for exercises each unit was assigned to the rayon in which it was situated. Each rayon MPVO headquarters had its own OPB commander.
- e. Communications and Alerting Units (VNOS). The commanders of all the VNOS stations of the MVD, the Ministry of Defense, and the MPVO were subordinate to the city VNOS MPVO headquarters, which was commanded by an MVD officer. The stations were equipped with the latest radio and radar facilities, and, in emergencies, they controlled the city's local and interurban telephone system. The local system operated by means of an automatic telephone exchange (ATS); by dialing a certain number, the telephones of all the city and rayon commanders could be rung simultaneously, thus facilitating the notification of a practice or a real alarm.
- f. Shelters Service (Sluzhba wberhishch). The city MPVO shelters service was commanded by the head of the housing department of the municipal council. The heads of the rayon councils' housing departments were the heads of the rayon MPVO shelters service. They were in charge of the maintenance of the shelters in their respective areas. In about July 1958, all the shelters in the country were cleaned out, and their use for other than their prescribed purpose was forbidden. A law was passed prohibiting the construction of buildings, whether they be homes, offices, or plants, without a bombproof shelter for each structure. The rayon councils were responsible for the repair of shelters by their construction departments. A budget was provided for the construction of shelters for MPVO stations housed in old buildings where there were no shelters. As many old shelters as possible were being renovated and repaired, and adequate ventilation facilities were being installed.
- g. Supply Service (Sluzhba anabzheniya). The city MPVO supply section was headed by the director of the municipal council's commercial department, to whom both personnel and transport were assigned by the mobilization plan. He controlled the rations and emergency ration (NZ) stores, which were stocked according to the plans drawn up for the entire republic and the USSR. No further details were available.
- 4. The military and special units which, according to the mobilization plan, were attached to the MPVO (AA, engineer, chemical, sanitary, and supply units) were subordinate to the chief of staff for the city. The commanders of these units were members of the city headquarters. With certain military units, such as Air Force and AA defense units, the city MPVO headquarters maintained a 24-hour contact. Among the means of communication used were radio and direct-line telephones.
- 5. The MPVO command posts in Vilnius were located as follows:
 - a. The republic command post was at Zamkovaya Gora (Gora Gedimina).
 - b. The city command post was under Mount Taurasa / Taurakalnis / (Gora Bouffalowa).
 - c. The Stalin Rayon command post was under the Lombard at No. 5 ulitsa Gogolya N.
 - d. The Lenin Rayon command post was in the basement of the Dom Uchenykh at No. 20 pl. Lenina.

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- 6. MPVO stations existed in plants and medical, educational, and scientific institutions. These stations were headed by the director of the institution or plant, or by another reserve officer appointed by the civil and Party bodies.
- 7. Training programs were planned and financed by the republic MPVO. The instructors were people who had undergone training in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, or other large centers. Such courses were compulsory for head-quarters personnel, and they had to pass examinations at the end of the courses.
- 8. Headquarters at all the levels were required to work out mobilization and operation plans every three or four months. The old plan was considered valid until the final approval of the new. Orders were then drawn up for putting the latter into effect and for destroying the former. The plans were based on two possibilities: surprise attack and forewarned attack;

The Medical Service of the Vilnius MPVO

- 9. The Minister of Health of the Lithuanian SSR was the head of the republic MPVO Medical Service; his chief of staff was in charge of all Medical Service personnel in the republic. The head of the municipal health department was head of the city MPVO Medical Service. Organizationally, the city Medical Service headquarters was subordinate to the city MPVO headquarters, but professionally, i.e., in matters of a medical nature, it was under the jurisdiction of the republic Medical Service headquarters. All Medical Service sub-units were subordinate to the rayon and city Medical Service headquarters, which in turn were subordinate to the chiefs of staff of the rayon and city MPVO headquarters.
- 10. The head of the city Medical Service had several deputies, one of whom was chief of staff, one was in charge of evacuation, one in charge of the general medical staff, and one in charge of the sanitary-epidemiological staff. These positions were filled by civilian doctors appointed by the Minister of Health and approved by the municipal council and the city Party committee.
- 11. The chief of staff of the city Medical Service headquarters coordinated the work, organized the sub-units, worked out the mobilization plan, and planned the study programs for the service. These studies, courses of from 80 to 120 hours, were compulsory for all members of the Medical Service. The official order for participating in a course was issued by the head of the city or rayon MPVO and the rayon councils; non-compliance with such an order was punishable by law. These studies included CBR defense measures, but no details were available on this subject.
- 12. On the <u>rayon</u> level, the Medical Service headquarters was composed of a commander, a deputy commander, a chief of staff, deputies in charge of evacuation, supply and epidemiological measures, and heads of special units. The chief of staff had duties which corresponded on a <u>rayon</u> level to those of the city Medical Service chief of staff, and which included control of such sub-units as the First Aid Detachments (Otryad Pervoy Med-Promoshchi: PPM), and the Mobile Epidemiological Detachments (Podvizhnoy Problemosidemiologicheskiy Otryad: PPO).
- 13. The following are details on the sub-units and installations of the Medical Service:
 - a. First Aid Detachment (OPM). The OPM was organized on the basis of a hospital or clinic. For MVPO purposes it was usually headed by the institution's assistant chief doctor, a reserve officer who was appointed by the head of the rayon Medical Service and approved by rayon MPVPO headquarters, the rayon council and the rayon Party committee.

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The OPM's staff was the same as that of the institution itself. Each OPM was calcumated to provide medical services to 2,000 patients. It contained a reception and sorting department; a surgery and dressing department, with two rooms for each of these activities; an evacuation department with a shock ward and a ward for untransportable patients; and a sanitation and bathing department. The OPM had its own transport. Assisting the OPM chief was a deputy in charge of political affairs, who was in charge of bulletins, political information, supplies, and rations. He was elected by the Party cell of the institution and approved by the head of the rayon Medical Service and the rayon Party committee.

- b. First-Aid Station (PPM). The PPM was organized around the first-aid station of a clinic or plant and was commanded by the doctor, a reserve officer, who was normally in charge of the station. It had first-aid facilities only, and the scope of its activity was determined by Medical Service headquarters.
- c. Mobile Epidemiological Detachment (PPO). The PPO stations were organized on both a city and a rayon level, and each was provided with its own transport. The PPO station included: an intelligence and recommaissancee department, a bacteriological laboratory, a laboratory for dangerous infections and diseases, a clinical laboratory, a cleansing detachment, degassing units, and disinfection chambers. The head of the PPO was a reserve officer who was appointed by the head of the city Medical Servace. The PPO was not permanently assigned to any particular rayon but was attached to the various rayons according to the tactical needs.
- d. Medical Detachments (Sanitarnyye Bruzhiny). These units consisted of volunteers who belonged to the Red Cross or the Red Crescent and were subordinate either to the city or the rayon Medical Service headquarters. The members were trained by the rayon Medical Service either during tenday courses, for which the trainees were released from work, or in courses of 80 hours that were organized after working hours.
- e. Medical Posts (Sanitarny, Posty). The members of these units were chosen from among the workers and technical personnel of industrial plants to render first aid and help evacuate the wounded. They were trained in courses lasting 30 hours. The number of such posts in a plant depended on the number of workers, there being one or two stations for every 100 workers. Each station was staffed by one man and operated in three shifts.
- f. Brigades of Specialized First Aid (Brigady spetsializirovannoy med-pomoshchi). Specialists in the various fields of medicine were organized and equipped by the city Medical Service headquarters to which they were subordinate. These specialists were assigned to rayon, OPMs, or specialized hospitals, singly or in groups as the situation demanded.
- g. Hospitals. The general and specialized hospitals which were staffed by doctors and medium-level medical personnel who were not attached to other facilities were under the control of the republic Medical Service headquarters and were assigned to other authorities according to need. The task of these fistitations was to evacuate the wounded and treat them until they were fully recovered. There was also a plan for the evacuation of the wounded to rear-line hospitals, but this was to be done only upon orders from the republic Medical Service headquarters.

Personalities

14.	Col. Gaidamauskas (fnu), an MVD officer, had been chief of staff in the republic MPVO headquarters since 1956.	
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Dals	Operation	Institution Involved	Place of Confession
City MS HQ	Arrival of HQ	City MS HQ	Command-Post of City ES HQ
C1ty M8 HQ	Briefing	City NS HQ	Command-Post of City HS HQ
CITY HS HQ	Establishment of e tact with the dist heads and heads of districts	riot	Command-Post of City MS HQ
City MS HQ	Check on degree of paredness of Bists HQ.	pre- tet City M8 BQ	Command-Post of
GEN Bo.1	Alerted	City Hespital	Near the hea- pital yard
CPM No.2	Alerted \	City Hospital Ne.1	Hear the Mon-
GPM No.3	Alerted	City Hospital	Hear the hou-
CPM No.4	Alerted	City Heepital No.2	Hear the hos- pital yard
CPM No.5	Merted	City Hespital He.3	Square in front of the Hospital
OPM No.6	Alerted	City Hospital	In front of the club (details lacking).
OPM No.7	Alerted	City Hespital No.5	In the Hospital
PPM No.1	Alerted	MVD Nedical Post	MVD Dispensery
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PPH No.2	Alersed \	NGS Noticel NGS Mayoneary Post
PPK 80. 3	Alerted	Special Polyelinie In the Special (MESTS-POLIKLIFIKA) Polyelings
PPH So.4	Alerted	Stematological In the Polyelinic Polyelinic
All the OPM's	Take up positions outside the city limits	As stated in the mobilisation plan
All the FFE's	Activation of FFM's sub-unite	In their res- pective dis- triots
Medical Detach		According to their respective plants
UI the GRie	Check on the opens- tion of sub-quite	In the CPR's respective seeding.
All the MS Units	Report on the sup- ply of medicines, dressings, etc.	=
All CPM's PPM's and medi cal detachment	- Progress reports -	

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